Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 2004-2005

Saskatchewan Justice

Farm Land Security Board

Saskatchewan Centennial 2005

105-06080/

Table of Contents

Letters of Transmittal **2**

Program Rationale, Governing Legislation and Organizational Structure ... **3**

Mission Statement 3
Governing Legislation 3

Organizational Structure **4**

Program Objectives, Activities and Impacts **5**

Part II - Farm Foreclosure Notices 5
Part III - Home Quarter Protection 12
Part VI - Farm Ownership 15

Financial Information **20**

Revenue 20
Expenditures 20

This annual report is also available in electronic form from the department's web site at **www.saskjustice.gov.sk.ca**

Letters of Transmittal

Her Honour the Honourable Dr. Lynda M. Haverstock
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit to your Honour the Annual Report of the Farm Land Security Board for the year ending March 31, 2005.

Frank Quennell

Frank Quennell, Q.C.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General

The Honourable Frank Quennell, Q.C.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Farm Land Security Board for the year ending March 31, 2005.

The elevated levels of Notices of Intent to Foreclose under Part II of *The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act* that are reported in this document reflect a farm economy in deepening financial stress. Poor weather, depressed prices and inflating operating costs affecting the grains sector; and the BSE-related trade restrictions in the beef sector, have conspired to move net income levels to near historic lows. This has naturally increased activity under Part III of the Act as farmers and lenders increasingly resort to Home Quarter security to manage credit requirements.

Farm Ownership activity under Part VI is now fully reflecting the legislative changes of 2003. Board activity, in assessing applications for exemption, relates to individuals who are not Canadian residents and corporate entities not fully owned and controlled by Canadian residents. The acquisition of farm lands by conservation and hunting organizations remains limited to the use of conservation easements or to purchases through Saskatchewan Environment Habitat Programs. Facilitated discussions involving these groups, farm organizations and departmental officials were undertaken this fiscal year. The Board is waiting to be advised of any conclusions arising from this process.

We hope this comprehensive summary of Farm Land Security Board's undertakings in the 2004-05 fiscal year assists in informing the Saskatchewan public of the work done on its behalf and provides useful insight into the processes employed to fulfill its mandate under the Act.

Leslie Belloc-Pinder
Chair

Program Rationale, Governing Legislation and Organizational Structure

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Farm Land Security Board to effectively deliver Saskatchewan Justice Farm Security Programs in a manner responsive to the needs of the broad rural community. These programs have been instituted to support family farms during periods of financial difficulty and to stabilize the economic and social environment in rural Saskatchewan.

Governing Legislation

Saskatchewan Justice Farm Security Programs are governed by *The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act* and its regulations. The Farm Land Security Board is established by the Act.

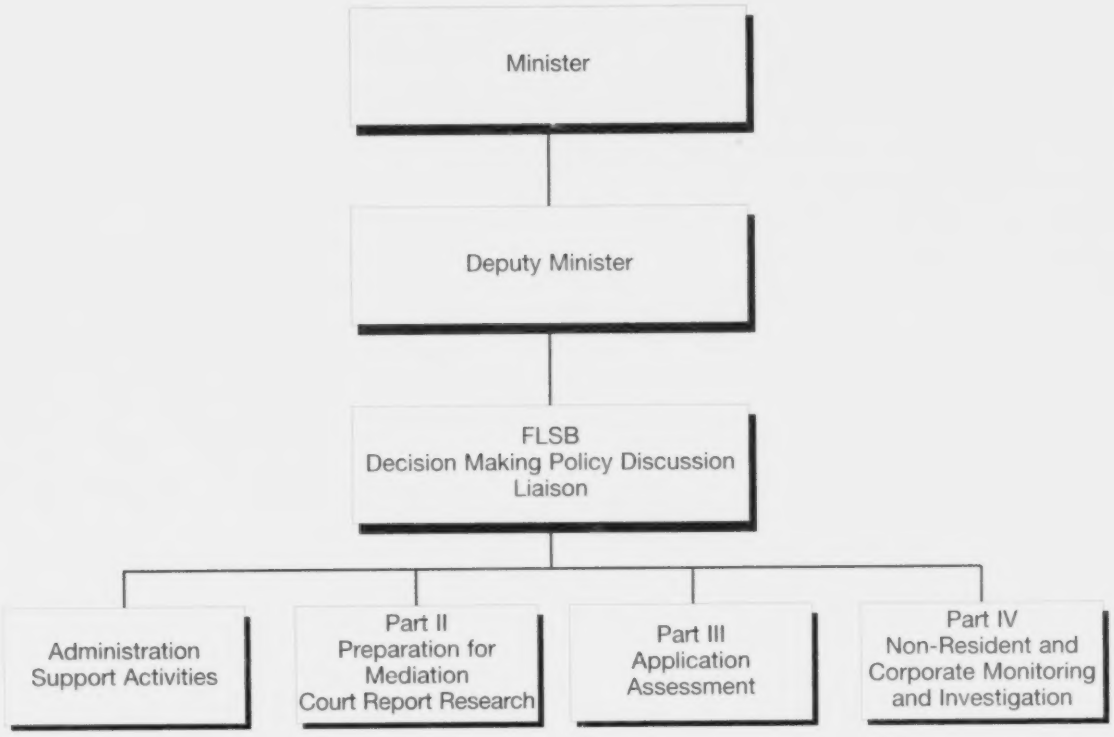
The Farm Land Security Board is mandated under Part II of the Act to oversee the process which occurs prior to a foreclosure action proceeding on farm land. The process is supportive.

The farm family in financial difficulty is provided the benefits of independent financial analysis and mediation. Ultimately, the Board's advice to court may influence the course of an application to commence foreclosure proceedings.

Part III, Home Quarter Protection, of the Act allows the Board to exclude a mortgage from Home Quarter Protection when it is "in the best interests" of the farmer. The Board, in doing so, does not take a narrow view of these interests but consults with the borrower on all aspects of the farm business.

Objectives of Part VI, Farm Ownership, are to deliver the mandate of preserving Saskatchewan farm land for ownership and operation by Canadian residents and entities while remaining open and sensitive to the broader needs and opportunities of our province. This is accomplished by its daily contact with agricultural producers, agricultural and non-agricultural corporations and non-residents.

Organizational Structure



Members of the Farm Land Security Board in the 2004-2005 year:

Leslie Belloc-Pinder
Ferne Nielsen
Vic Bruce
Larry Kopan
Allan Patkau

The Board employs managerial and support staff in Regina as well as contractual field consultants located around the province.

Part II - Farm Foreclosures

Mandate

Part II of *The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act* has the stated purpose "to afford protection to farmers against loss of their farm land." Before proceeding to court, the Act requires all lenders or writ holders to first provide notice to the farmer and to the Farm Land Security Board respecting their intention to foreclose. The Act provides a financial review and mediation mechanism to assist the parties' efforts to find a settlement. If mediation is not successful, the Act requires the Board prepare a report for the court which provides an opinion on questions stated in the Act, and any other matter the Board feels is relevant. The statutory period allowed for the above is 150 days.

The program helps farmers facing foreclosure by clarifying their financial situation and assisting them in understanding their legal rights and obligations. These activities help establish achievable expectations and objectives for farmers as they enter the mediation process.

The program was also designed to assist the court in its determination of whether allowing foreclosure to proceed would be "just and equitable." The Board's report to the court provides insight into the personal and financial circumstances of the farm family. As well, because some aspects of Home Quarter Protection legislation are linked to the Board's opinion in the report, important legal support for farm families hinges on the report's conclusions. The Act directs the court to give the report primary consideration.

Resources

$431,800 is attached to the delivery of Parts II and III under the Act, exclusive of general administration overhead and Board meetings. 2.0 full-time equivalent employees and 28 contract field consultants work in these programs.

Objectives

The primary objective of the program is to assist farmers and creditors facing a possible foreclosure to understand and resolve the underlying financial problems thereby keeping farmers on the land and in rural communities. An additional resulting benefit is to provide a fair and effective means of resolving farm financial difficulties without involving the court system.

Activities

Field Analysis and Mediation Preparation

Following receipt of a Notice of Intention to Foreclose, the Board assigns the matter to a field consultant. It is the field consultant's responsibility to meet with the farm family to adequately prepare them for the mediation opportunity. The field consultant also contacts the creditor to discuss its legal rights and obligations and to prepare the creditor for mediation. This preparation includes a review and analysis of the farm family's financial situation. Discussions about their personal and financial situation and their legal rights and obligations occur. Through these discussions the field consultant helps the family establish goals for the mediation process and beyond. A financial report is produced and provided to the farmer, the mediator and the creditor. The consultant will accompany the farmer to the mediation meeting acting as a resource and a support for the family.

When the review and mediation activities do not find a suitable solution, the creditor may ask for the Board's report to the court. Upon receiving such a request the Board appoints a consultant to research the request. This will include updating the farm's financial picture and gathering other information relevant to the report that will be prepared.

The board will issue a report to the court and will interview the lender and the farmer when necessary. The report provides primary advice to leave to advance into a foreclosure action.

Impacts

Intervention by the Board through its provision of a field consultant and a process of mediation has avoided initiation of foreclosure actions in 75 per cent of Notices of Intention to Foreclose being issued. Although repayment arrangements are not always achieved, leaseback and exit arrangements benefit some farm families. Further detail on the success of mediation can be obtained from the Dispute Resolution Services section of Saskatchewan Justice Annual Report.

NOTICES OF INTENT TO FORECLOSE RECEIVED BY THE FARM LAND SECURITY BOARD

Fiscal Year	Notices*
1994-1995	598
1995-1996	481
1996-1997	386
1997-1998	342
1998-1999	313
1999-2000	403
2000-2001	405
2001-2002	329
2002-2003	300
2003-2004	297
2004-2005	428

* Notices of Intent to Foreclose are submitted on a mortgage basis and may involve more than one mortgage.

NOTICES OF INTENT TO FORECLOSE SERVED ON THE FARM LAND SECURITY BOARD BY CREDITORS

Fiscal Year	FCC	ACS	Credit Unions	Other	Chartered Banks	TOTAL
1994-1995	196	154	139	27	82	598
1995-1996	112	196	89	34	50	481
1996-1997	91	155	75	32	33	386
1997-1998	107	83	78	24	50	342
1998-1999	108	43	91	27	44	313
1999-2000	174	27	103	41	58	403
2000-2001	179	18	94	25	89	405
2001-2002	76	31	99	27	96	329
2002-2003	120	8	69	22	81	300
2003-2004	105	16	89	43	44	297
2004-2005	166	23	102	27	110	428

Observations

As provided in the preceding tables, notices received from all financial institutions increased substantially in the 2004-05 fiscal year. The category of "Other" includes agreements for sale and lenders that are considered "last resort". Such lenders will refinance higher risk situations but demand higher interest rates, finders fees and higher security margins. Notices received in this category declined.

Financial decline in the agricultural economy which has been continuing over the last number of years is directly affecting the number of Notices of Intent to Foreclose being issued by creditors. The 44 per cent increase is reflective of the historically low net farm incomes resulting from low prices and increasing operating costs. Trade distortions are playing a large part in this malaise.

Court Reports

The Board's report to the court provides comprehensive information to the court, the farmer and the lender when the lender decides to proceed with a court application to foreclose.

Although the Board cannot always support a farmer's possibility of meeting his payments, it is usually evident that sincere and reasonable efforts have been made with the resources available.

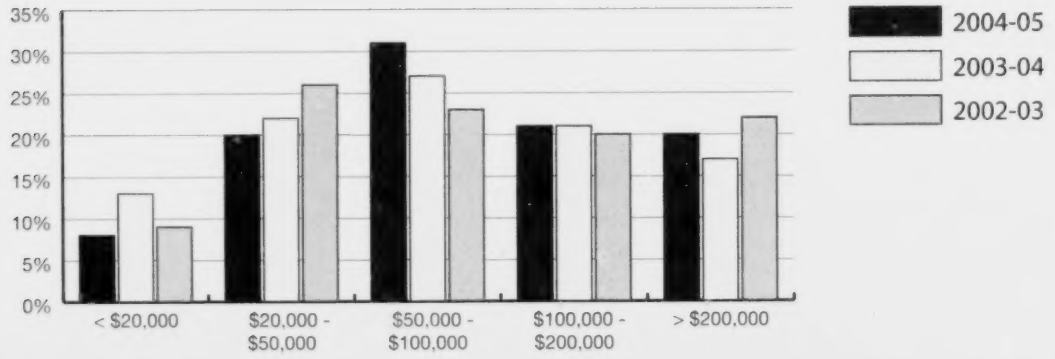
PART II - COURT REPORTS INITIATED[a]				
Fiscal Year	**Providing Opinion**	**Providing NO Opinion[b]**	**Uncontested Foreclosure[c]**	**TOTAL[d]**
1995-1996	75	20	4	99
1996-1997	55	40	9	104
1997-1998	62	32	8	102
1998-1999	66	57	1	124
1999-2000	58	29	5	92
2000-2001	101	42	4	147
2001-2002	84	30	7	121
2002-2003	74	33	8	115
2003-2004	60	34	2	96
2004-2005	80	41	2	123

a not all court reports initiated by lenders are issued to the court
b court report issued when Board's assistance is declined by farmer
c reflects mediated arrangements which require a court report for legal purposes
d the number of court reports issued next year can be expected to increase

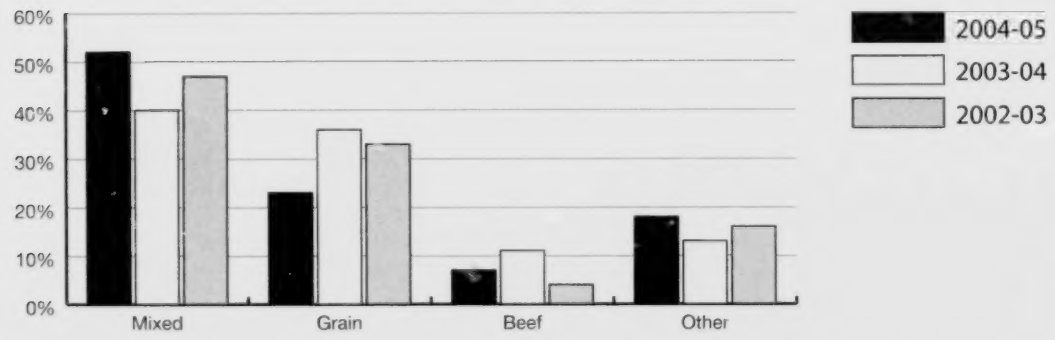
Statistical Profile of Farms Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose

Since program inception, the Farm Land Security Board has kept a statistical profile of the farmers receiving Notices of Intent to Foreclose and attending mediation. This information from the 2004-05 fiscal year and the preceding two years are presented in the following graphs:

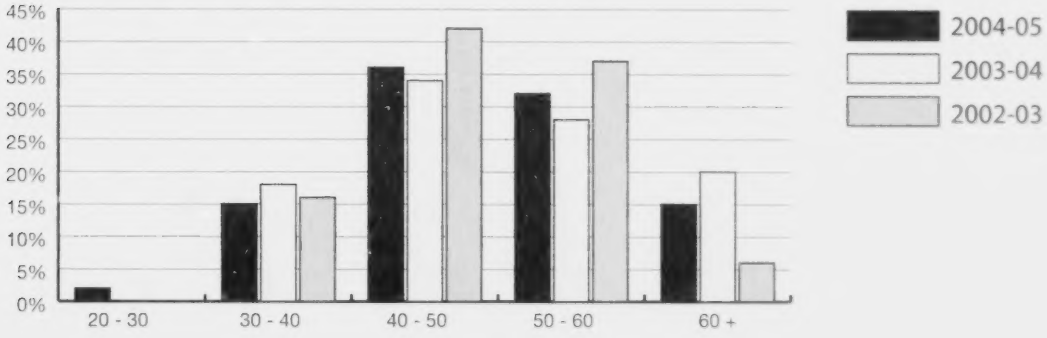
Distribution of Size of Debt Subject to Notice of Intent to Foreclose



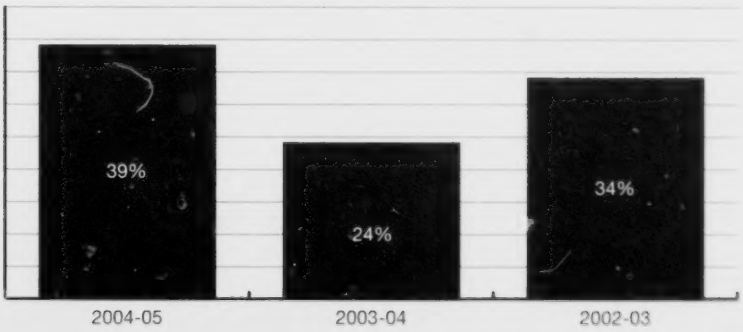
Distribution of Enterprise Types Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose



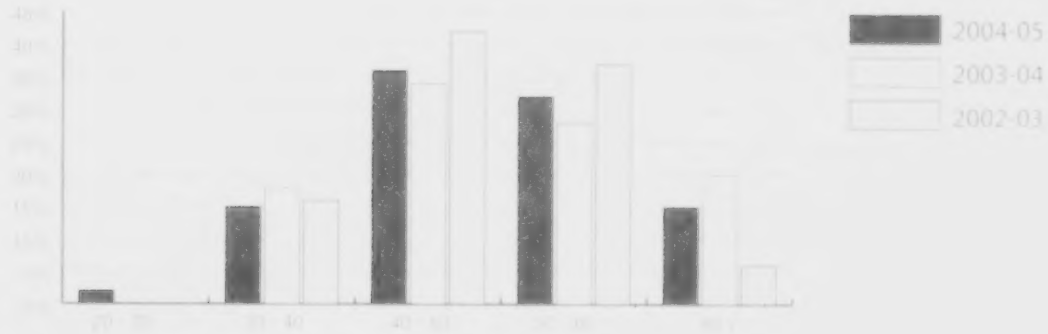
Age Range Distribution of Farmers Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose



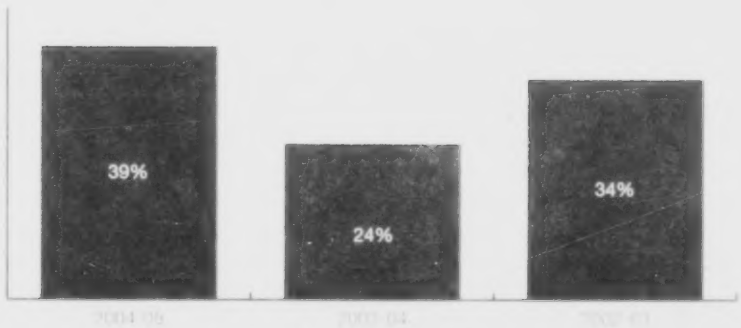
Home Quarter Included in Foreclosure Notice



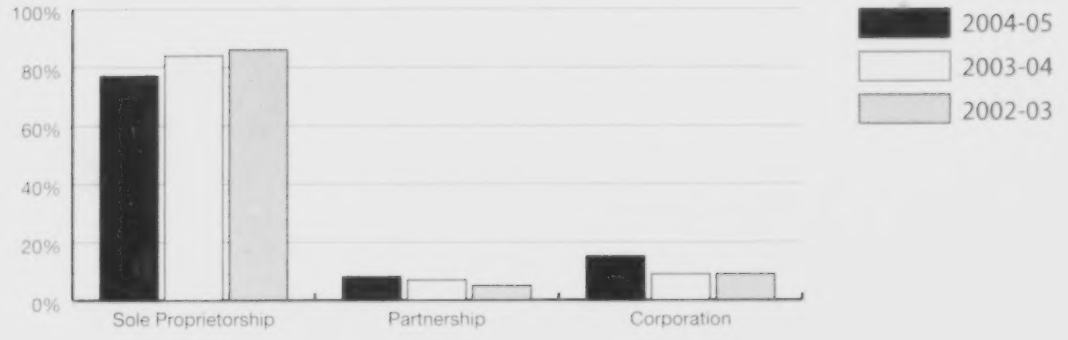
Age Range Distribution of Farmers Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose



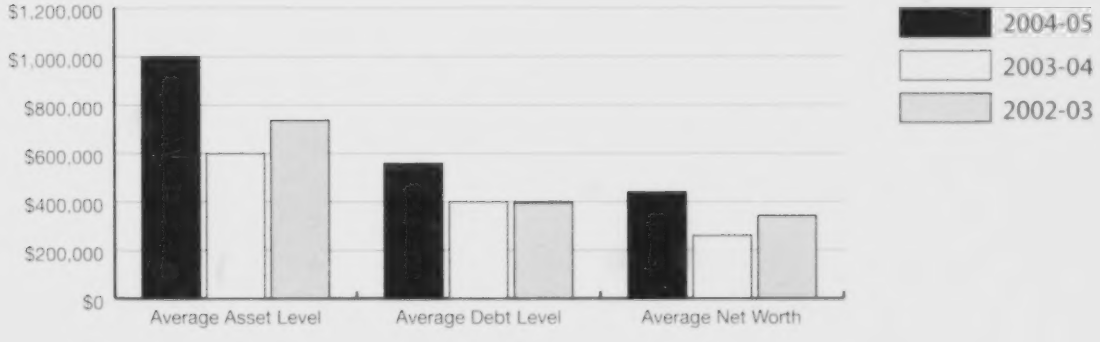
Home Quarter Included in Foreclosure Notice



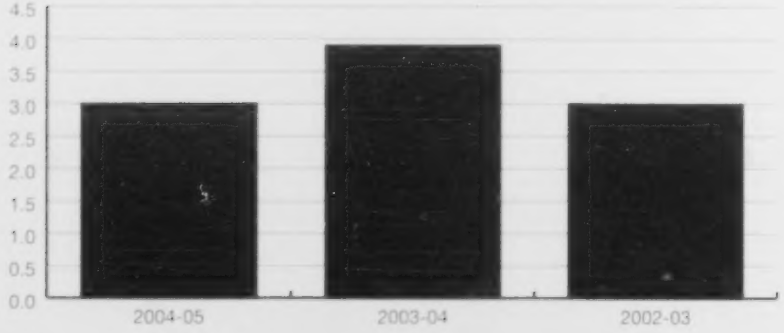
Distribution of Farm Unit Financial Organization Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose



Average Asset, Debt and Net Worth Levels of Farms Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose



Number of Dependents Associated with Farms Receiving Notice of Intent to Foreclose



The statistics for the 2004-05 fiscal year reflect some interesting changes in the profile of farmers affected by Notices of Intent to Foreclose. The amount of debt associated with Notices increased. The age range of farmers affected increased in the group that should be the most financially stable. In substantially more cases the farm's home quarter was included in the Foreclosure Notice. Also reflected is the significant increase in the size of farms affected. These trends reveal the declining profitability of long established farming enterprises.

Part III - Home Quarter Protection

Mandate

Home Quarter Protection has been a cornerstone of Saskatchewan farm protection legislation since the early 1940s. The protection stays the registration of a Final Order for Foreclosure as long as the farmer continues to live on the homestead. A farmer and a lender may co-apply to the Farm Land Security Board to have a mortgage excluded from this protection. The Board is empowered to exclude the mortgage from protection, when in the opinion of the Board, it would benefit the farmer. The program helps prevent farmers from unnecessarily attaching debt to their home quarter.

Resources

Part II and III office and human resources are shared. (See Part II for more detail.)

Objectives

The mandate of this Part is achieved by clarifying with farmers their security options and examining their ability to service the mortgage obligations. Before the Board will order a mortgage excluded from the protection, it must be convinced the farmer can repay the loan, and that other suitable security is not available. Additionally, it must be convinced that any aspect of a loan which appears uncharacteristic of typical lending practices has been fully discussed with the parties.

Activities

Co-applications are reviewed by Board staff. Staff typically contact the farmer and the creditor as part of their review and may request additional information concerning the farm financial situation. Staff will analyse the farm budget and security options to establish that the loan is affordable and that more suitable security arrangements are not possible. In the most difficult situations the co-application is assigned to a field consultant. The consultant will meet with the farmer and the creditor to prepare a report for the Board.

A decision to refuse to exclude a mortgage from the protection only occurs after clear evidence that either the loan is not serviceable or that alternate satisfactory security options are available.

Rather than deny an application the Board will work with the parties to find acceptable alternatives. This results in a very low incidence of an application being denied.

PART III - APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	
Fiscal Year	**Co-Applications**
1995-1996	833
1996-1997	1,038
1997-1998	918
1998-1999	774**
1999-2000	562***
2000-2001	484
2001-2002	469
2002-2003	506
2003-2004	515
2004-2005	581

** A Class Exclusion involving non-farm rural residences was issued in December of 1998. This is reflected in the reduced number of applications received that fiscal year and in following years.

*** A Class Exclusion involving solely farmland purchases was issued in October of 1999. This is reflected in the reduced number of applications received that fiscal year and in following years.

PART III – DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS TO WAIVE HOME QUARTER PROTECTION					
Fiscal Year	**Order Issued**	**Special Order Issued**	**Order Denied**	**Return/ Withdrawn**	**Total**
1993-1994	642	72	11	74	799
1994-1995	723	93	9	85	910
1995-1996	625	109	7	82	823
1996-1997	776	157	8	82	1,023
1997-1998	677	158	8	70	913
1998-1999	550	153	10	75	788
1999-2000	216	287	2	69	574
2000-2001	131	304	2	37	474
2001-2002	37	392	0	42	471
2002-2003	135	339	2	29	505
2003-2004	376	129	0	15	520
2004-2005	376	160	1	33	570

Total co-applications received (581) differ from total disposition of co-applications (570) by the number of co-applications currently being reviewed.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOME QUARTER EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS BY PURPOSE CATEGORY		
	2004/05	2003/04
Construction	8%	8%
Purchase	20%	23%
Restructure	40%	45%
Revolving Credit	10%	10%
Debt Settlement	1%	2%
Other	21%	13%

Impacts

In today's environment of high farm debt and low operating margins, the Board's activities have helped ensure that the debt obligations are serviceable when the homestead is involved. Its activities have also ensured more "farmer friendly" options for securing the debt have been implemented where possible. These activities have increased farmer knowledge of risk management and will contribute to the stability of rural communities in the future.

About one quarter of the applications are issued "Special Orders" where the exclusion order identifies and attaches explicit conditions. In the past the condition may have been for the creditor to release a home site from the mortgage if the loan fails, or to release the home quarter once the principal is reduced to a specified amount. As well, past Special Orders allowed the Board to deal with mortgages which were not sum certain or loan specific.

In recent years creditor loan products have evolved to allow mortgages to secure more than one loan. These multiple loan mortgages often include revolving credit loans. Creditors were concerned about the wording of the Board's order as it applied to revolving credit loans. The Board addressed creditor concerns by issuing Special Orders to mortgages involving revolving credit. The popularity of these multiple loan mortgages is reflected in the increased number of Special Orders issued.

Observations

The total number of co-applications to waive Home Quarter Protection in the 2004-05 fiscal year increased 12 per cent. This is the fourth consecutive year of increases.

The number of co-applications in each of the purpose categories has remained consistent except the "Other" category. The increase in the "Other" purpose category depicts the increased use of mortgages to secure more than one loan as discussed above. These mortgages do not fit the Board's existing categories.

Similar to the Notice Foreclosure program, this fiscal year saw larger farms involved in applications to exclude Home Quarter Protection. Where the Home Quarter was not previously mortgaged, and the new mortgage purpose is for the purpose of debt restructure, securing operating credit or debt settlement, there is a clear indication of declining financial circumstances.

Part VI - Farm Ownership

Mandate

This legislation is designed to ensure that non-resident or corporate control of Saskatchewan farm land does not negatively affect the interests of resident producers or the economic and social development of the province.

Resources

$73,100 was expended on the delivery of Part VI activities under the Act, exclusive of general administrative overhead and Board meetings. 1.8 full-time equivalent employees and one contract field consultant work in this program.

Objectives

The Board seeks to preserve ownership and operation of Saskatchewan farm land by residents through ensuring compliance with farm ownership legislation. The Board also maintains an internal objective to remain current in the area of agriculture and land related issues. This contributes positively to its decisions regarding land ownership.

Activities

Responsibilities of the Board include the granting or denial of applications for exemption or extension, issuing Orders for Divestment, recommending court action for violation of the Act's provisions, and generally advising the government on farm ownership issues. Where individuals or corporations acquire or plan to acquire holdings which exceed that allowed by statute, the Board considers the interests of all affected parties in making its determinations. Staff assigned to this aspect of the program monitor all changes of title respecting

a) Activity Summary

Staff investigated and processed applications for exemption and applications for extension in order to achieve compliance with the legislation. An application may result in the granting of more than one exemption. In addition, staff responded to personal or written inquiries.

b) Activity Detail

The Board monitored changes of interest in rural land in the province by analysing and classifying raw data provided by Information Services. For the Board's purposes the initial analysis of 2004-05 revealed 26,651 transfers (30,045 in 2003-04), totalling 3,470,430 acres (3,796,032 acres in 2003-04).

The total number of transfers in the 2002-03 fiscal year was 29,218; total acreage involved was 3,889,403 acres.

Acres transferred declined 8.6 per cent from the previous year.

The following table illustrates the number of transfers in various categories of individuals and corporate entities. The data includes title changes such as registrations of joint ownership, corporate name changes and interim transfers to estates. Therefore, the total transfers do not equate to "new ownership" but reflect "title activity".

2004-05 TRANSFER STATISTICS		
Address or Category of Transferee	**Number of Transfers**	**Acreage**
Saskatchewan	19,012	2,519,357
Canada	1,456	195,684
Foreign	158	24,589
Lending Institutions including Crown Lenders	35	5,263
Government (including non-lending Crown Corporations)	1,005	87,562
Corporations	4,985	637,975
TOTAL	26,651	3,470,430

The Farmland Security Board uses transfer information as a basis for its monitoring of dispositions and acquisitions by both individuals and corporations. The Board examines acquisitions by corporations and non-Canadian residents/ citizens to ensure holdings are not acquired by those which are ineligible to hold land.

c) Applications for Exemption

The Board has the authority to consider applications for exemption which, if approved, allow non-eligible individuals or non-agricultural corporations to have or acquire a land holding in excess of that allowed under the farm ownership provisions of *The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act*. Denials were primarily based on the Board's conclusion that the intended acquisition would be contrary to the longer term interests of Saskatchewan people.

General categories have been developed for the requests for exemption the Board receives.

Purchaser Intending to Reside
The Board regularly considers exemption requests by non-residents who plan to move to Canada and are acquiring land in advance of their residency.

Intensive Livestock
Many intensive livestock enterprises are organized as limited partnerships or corporations that for the purposes of the Act require an exemption to hold more than 10 acres.

Commercial Development
Many commercial undertakings require farm land to develop industrial plants, grain terminals and mining operations.

Investment - family and non-family support
In some cases residents have obtained assistance from non-residents to re-acquire their farms from financial institutions or have accessed capital to start a new farm venture.

Inheritance/Estate Planning
To facilitate estate planning involving transfers of farm land to non-resident beneficiaries exemption requests are considered. Exemptions granted for this purpose generally corresponded with the five year period allowed for divestment in the Act.

Wildlife/Conservation
Most organizations acquiring land for wildlife and conservation purposes must apply for exemption. Issues involving the acquisition of farm land to be idled by conservation organizations, most notably Ducks Unlimited Canada, continued to challenge the Board in balancing agricultural and wildlife interests.

Policy Coherence
Board practice has been to deal with some common land holding situations not meeting the provisions of the Act but consistent with the spirit of the Act by way of granting an exemption. For example Board practice has developed to equip small closely held corporations with the ability to hold land as if the land were owned in the individual names of the shareholders. Prior to the January 2003 amendments to the legislation Canadians outside Saskatchewan could acquire 320 acres while a corporation was limited to 10 acres. With the January 2003 amendments this type of exemption is no longer necessary. Another example has been the practice of allowing, by way of an exemption, a non-resident spouse to join a resident spouse on title.

Lender Extension
The Act provides that a lender may hold land acquired by way of foreclosure or quitclaim for two years. A lender must apply for an extension in order to hold land beyond this two year period.

Family Support
In some cases non-residents have aided residents to recover farm land lost to foreclosures or provided some other assistance for the benefit of residents which has required an ownership exemption.

Investors in an Agricultural Corporation
The Act provides that a farming corporation majority owned and controlled by resident producers may own land without restriction. Notwithstanding this provision the share interests of a non-resident in such a corporation are equated to an interest in land subject to the Act and therefore must receive an exemption.

The following table summarizes the Board's activity in applications for exemption.

EXEMPTION STATISTICS								
Exemption Category	**Granted**		**Acres**		**Denied**		**Acres**	
	03-04	**04-05**	**03-04**	**04-05**	**03-04**	**04-05**	**03-04**	**04-05**
Purchaser Intending to Reside	9	6	13,280	8,160	0	2	0	1,270
Border Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive Livestock	2	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
Grain Farm	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	950
Ranching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investors in Ag Corporations*	n/a	1	n/a	950	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Commercial Developments	4	7	650	2,865	0	0	0	0
Family & Non-Family Support	2	2	1,200	960	0	0	0	0
Active Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inheritance & Estate Planning	5	12	2,800	5,600	2	0	960	0
Wildlife & Conservation	28	28	17,623	16,715	0	0	0	0
Policy Coherence	1	2	47	790	0	0	0	0
Lender Extension	1	0	11,887	0	0	0	0	0
Total	52	58	47,797	36,040	2	3	960	2,220

* This was a new category created in the 2004-05 fiscal year.

d) Applications for Extension

Financial institutions acquired a total of 5,263 acres through debt resolution during this fiscal year, as compared with 11,858 last fiscal year. A creditor acquiring agricultural land through the realization, quit claim, settlement or other disposition of its security, is permitted to retain that land holding for a period of two years. The Board has the authority to extend the two year period allowed creditors.

The preference of financial institutions is to divest of farm land they have recovered. They have generally been willing to cooperate with the Board in providing leasing arrangements, if necessary, for the farmers who gave up ownership of the land when land cannot be sold.

e) Enforcement Summary

One enforcement file was outstanding at the end of the 2003-04 fiscal year. During the 2004-05 fiscal year two were initiated with one resolved. At the end of the fiscal year one enforcement file was being pursued by the Board.

f) Accomplishments

The Land Sales Database continues to provide a useful service to the public by allowing searchable access to land sales information. It also facilitates the monitoring of land sales transactions for the purposes of the Act.

g) Observations

The 2004-05 fiscal year was very similar to the previous year that was the first full year of activity under the amended Act. This is consistent with continued poor financial performance in the agriculture economy. Some interest by immigrants in acquiring land is still evident at a similar level to the previous year.

The amount of land acquired by credit institutions continued to decrease. Land prices remained firm enough to direct debt induced sales to the private market rather than to the lending institutions by way of foreclosure or voluntary transfer in settlement of debt.

Land purchases by hunting and conservation organizations such as Ducks Unlimited Canada and The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) remained minimal due to the review initiated by the Board in 2002. Acquisition by Conservation Easement, particularly by NCC, were again quite significant.

Financial Information

Revenue

During 2004-05 a Notice Application Fee, Land Sales Data Fee and Farm Ownership Fee generated $126,400 in revenue and accounts receivable.

REVENUES (1000 dollars)	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
Notice Application Fee	71.8	70.8	88.6
Land Sales Data Fee	29.1	29.6	34.6
Farm Ownership Fee	3.2	3.8	3.2
Total	104.1	104.2	126.4

Expenditures

A budget of $867,000 was provided to the Farm Land Security Board in the 2004-05 fiscal year. Expenditures and accounts payable for the year were $822,800. The Board supervised a workforce of 6.8 Full Time Equivalent employees and 28 contract field consultants.

EXPENDITURES (1000 dollars)	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**
Admin/Board			
Salaries	159.8	158.1	145.2
Other Expenses	31.3	27.7	27.5
Total	**191.1**	**185.8**	**172.7**
Part II/III			
Salaries	95.4	97.4	97.7
Other Expenses	247.8	261.7	307.8
Accounts Payable	13.8	14.6	26.3
Total	**357.0**	**373.7**	**431.8**
Part VI			
Salaries	76.6	76.4	71.0
Other Expenses	2.4	1.4	2.1
Total	**79.0**	**77.8**	**73.1**
Systems			
Salaries	52.1	52.8	52.8
Other Expenses	103.7	106.3	92.4
Total	**155.8**	**159.1**	**145.2**
Totals			
Salaries	383.9	384.7	366.7
Other Expenses	385.2	397.1	429.8
Accounts Payable	13.8	14.6	26.3
Grand Total	**782.9**	**796.4**	**822.8**